

The immortal "J. N." will lecture at the Court House on Friday night.

Chas. L. Zahm, of this city, has purchased the *Harden County Democrat*, at Keokuk.

The Turners gave a huge ball at National Hall on Monday Evening last. Every thing passed off pleasantly.

We learn that a Theatre Troupe will pay a visit to our city sometime during the summer.

Yesterday was a clear day, the first one for a long time. There was some frost yesterday morning, but we think not enough to damage the fruit.

On last Saturday the County Commissioners appointed Gen. E. T. STICKNEY, of Republic, County Treasurer, vice SHAW, deceased.

We notice that H. C. Kux, our obliging Deputy Postmaster, has sufficiently recovered from his wounds received at the late fire to be again at his post of duty.

A man, reeling drunk, inquired the other evening where he could find a "Copperhead hole" to stay all night. He was shown to the Court House and found relief.

"Equescurriculum" is a "big thing" all around-bird horses, big performers, big clowns, big hearted Agents, and big, bigger, biggest kind of a show. It will be here next Tuesday.

To be Mustered Out. The 123rd O. V. I. is soon to be mustered out of service. What glorious times there will be when the soldiers come marching home.

There are various kinds of stocks, but none are equal to the new and superior stocks of Paints, Oils, Albums, &c., at the corner Drug Store of DeBois & Co., Shawhan's Block. See their advertisement.

On Tuesday noon, somewhere on Perry Street, between the River and Main Street, a Fur Collar. Any one finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at M. A. Wilson's on Perry Street.

The question has been asked "How much did it cost to drap the Court House in mourning for the assassination of Lincoln?" We answer, not near as much as it would if our City Market-Master or Deputy Marshall had been mobbed by Abolitionists. In the latter case the shrieks of horror and despair in the Democratic ranks would have been awful.

The copperhead lines of "what shall we do when the war breaks the country up, and scatters the darkies all around?" should be changed into "what shall we do when the country breaks the war up and scatters the copperheads around?" The lament would, doubtless, suit the condition of mind of a small force of Democratic office-holders in our midst.

Removed to Toledo.

E. B. SEARLES, lately Ass't Cashier of the National Ex. Bank of this city, and for many years a resident here, has removed to Toledo, where he assumes the duties of Teller of the First National Bank. Many warm friends here regret his departure from among them, but commend him to the citizens of Toledo as a gentleman of integrity and good business qualifications. Success to him.

Where You Can Strike Pete.

It is a somewhat mooted question as to where you can strike Pete-Roulem, but if you want to strike PETE, call on him at his Wholesale Liquor establishment opposite the Davis House. Well-informed parties tell us that they have found the richest kind of oil with the smallest kind of a pump or by the least stretch of the neck of a bottle. "Who struck Pete?" can be answered with entire satisfaction at Mr. LEM's establishment. See his advertisement.

Death of Miss W. Shaw.

The above, Treasurer of Seneca County, died at his residence in Republic on last Friday. His funeral took place last Sabbath and was attended by a large concourse of people and mourning friends and relatives. He was near fifty years of age. Under the Administration of PIERCE, he held the position of Vice-Consul at some port in Spain. In 1862 he was elected Treasurer of this county and re-elected last fall. Socially he was an agreeable companion, but politically an intense partisan.

The "Arizona."

This popular troupe of Artists will give a Concert in this place, at National Hall, on Saturday Evening next. No groups now in the field command so much talent. Mr. Beardslee, the first tenor, is the author of "Spirit Voice of Belle Brand," "My native Hills," and various other songs and quartettes popular with singers of taste. Messrs. Hennings and Grebe are the authors of much of the best Piano music of the day, and there is no standard book of music that has not Mr. G. W. Hart's initials attached to a number of the best pieces. We assure our readers that the entertainment given by them will prove well worthy of patronage.

Dr. H. K. HARRISON, formerly of Columbus, and lately a Surgeon in the army, has resigned his position and taken up his residence in this city for the purpose of practicing medicine. He can be found in Dr. Gerson's old office, in Horner's block. He was Medical Inspector of all the camps and hospitals at Chicago, and as such received the highest commendation from all the officers and men for the faithful and efficient manner in which he discharged his duties.

The people of Concord, N. H., made Mr. Ex-President Pierce "come down" on the President's assassination.

An "honored citizen" in the State of Iowa was so overjoyed over the news of Lee's surrender, that he took to kissing other men's wives on the sidewalk. Such a thing might cause trouble, under ordinary circumstances, but we think that he was excusable in this instance. He probably was so overjoyed he didn't know what he was about. We heard of others in just such a fix!

The Cleveland Plaindealer.

Hon. W. W. ARMSTRONG, of this city, has purchased and will hereafter appear as the editor and proprietor of the *Cleveland Plaindealer*. The Major is a clever fellow, a good business man, and able writer, and will be an acquisition to the business circles of Cleveland.

While we think that this enterprise will prove a success in a pecuniary way—the *Plaindealer* being the only Democratic paper in eighteen counties—we are also of the opinion that his labors as a political missionary will be of little avail in that enlightened and intelligent community. Politically, that region is far ahead of Seneca county, and it may be that the Major will become progressive, catch the spirit of his neighbors up there, but farewell to the sinking ship of Democracy, and "wipe his weeping eye."

Who knows?

Union County Convention. The Union men of Seneca County are requested to assemble at the Court House in Tiffin, on Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1865, for the purpose of nominating candidates for County officers, to be elected at the ensuing fall election; and also to select five delegates to represent the County in the Union State Convention to be held at Columbus, on Wednesday, the 21st of June.

By order of C. N. Cum.

C. K. WATSON, Chairman.

J. K. HORN, Secretary.

M. A.—A more extended call will be given next week.—[Ex. Tribune.]

Senator Wilson was warned by letters weeks ago of a plot to assassinate himself, with the President and prominent members of the Government. Yesterday he received a letter from the same party reminding him of the former letter.

Elvin Booth has applied for his brother's remains; it is, however, quite likely that his request will be denied. The body after being identified and photographed, was sewn up in an army blanket. What disposition was made of it is not, and at present at least not known.

Booth's Capture—Incidents and Particulars.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Yesterday morning a squadron of the 16th New York cavalry traced Booth and Harold to a barn between Bowling Green and Port Royal, near Fredericksburg, Va. The barn was surrounded, and a demand made for the Governor, which it was in favor of doing, but upon Booth calling him a coward, he refused to do so. The barn was then set on fire, and upon it getting too hot, Harold again jumped himself, and put his hands through the door to be hanged. While this was going on Booth fired upon the soldiers; upon which a sergeant fired at him. The ball of the sergeant took effect in the head of Booth, killing him. Harold was then shot, and he and Booth's body were brought to the Washington Navy Yard last night.

When Booth was discovered in the barn by the cavalry, he declared his intention never to surrender; and said he would fight the whole squad, consisting of 25 men, if they would permit him to place himself in their hands.

His Death.

The scouting party was under command of Lieut. Edward Dougherty. Booth was on a crutch, and was lame. He lived two hours after he was shot, whispering blasphemies against the Government, and sending a farewell message to his mother. At the time he was shot, it is said he was leaning on his crutch preparing to fire again upon his captors.

How He Was Traced Up.

The Star has the following particulars of the capture of Booth: To Lieut. Col. C. Baker, special detective of the War Department, and his assistant, trained detective force, and to the 16th New York cavalry, active participants in the seizure of the criminals, the country owes a debt of gratitude for this timely service. It seems that a detachment of the 16th New York cavalry, numbering about 25 men, was dispatched from this city on Monday, under the direction of Col. Baker, in command of Lieut. Dougherty, accompanied by some of Colonel Baker's officers, who captured and killed Booth and captured Harold, one of his accomplices, alive. The cavalry, after leaving here, landed at Belle Plain in the night and at once started out in pursuit of Booth and Harold, having previously ascertained from a colored man that they had crossed the river into Virginia, at Swan Point, in a small canoe, hired by Booth from a man for \$300. Proceeding towards Bowling Green, some three miles from Port Royal, Lieut. Dougherty, who was in command of the cavalry, discovered that Booth and Harold were secreted in a large barn, owned by a man named Garrett, and were well armed. The cavalry then surrounded the barn and summoned Booth and Harold to surrender.

Booth Defiant to the Last.

Harold was inclined at first to accede to the request, but Booth accused him of cowardice. Then Booth proudly refused to surrender, and they made preparations to defend themselves. In order to take the conspirators alive the barn was fired, and the flames getting too hot for Harold, he approached the door of the cavity, discovered that Booth and Harold were secreted in a large barn, owned by a man named Garrett, and were well armed. The cavalry then surrounded the barn and summoned Booth and Harold to surrender.

The Message to His Mother.

Before breathing his last he was asked if he had anything to say, and he replied, "Tell my mother that I did for my country." Harold and the body of Booth were brought into Belle Plain at 8 o'clock last night, and reached the Navy Yard here at 1 o'clock this morning.

His Injuries from the Fall of His Horse—Time of His Death.

The statement heretofore published that Booth had injured one of his legs by the falling of his horse, has proved to be correct. After he was shot, it was discovered that one of his legs was badly injured, and that he was compelled to wear an old shoe, and use crutches, which he had with him in the barn. Booth was

shot about 4 o'clock in the morning, and died about 7 o'clock. He had upon his person some bills of exchange, but only \$175 in Treasury notes.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE NIGHT OF THE MURDER.

It appears that Booth and Harold left Washington together on the night of the murder of President Lincoln, and passed through Leonardtown, Md., canceling themselves in the vicinity until an opportunity was afforded them to cross the river at Swan Point, which they did as above stated. The man who hired Booth and his accomplice the boat, in which he crossed the river, was captured, we understand, but afterwards made his escape. Harold has been lodged in a secure place.

THE LACUITY OF HIS CAPTURE.

Bowling Green, near which place Booth was killed, is a few miles from the capital of Caroline county, Va., on the road from Richmond to Fredericksburg, 65 miles north of the former place. Port Royal is a post village in Caroline county, Va., on the right bank of the Rappahannock river, 22 miles below the Fredericksburg.

HOW BOOTH WAS FOUND—ARREST OF THE SUBJECT.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Post says a private dispatch from an official source, received yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, reported that Booth had broken his leg, and that the surgeon who attended him, said in a letter to Charles county, Md., who had been arrested. Thus a clue to Booth's whereabouts was obtained.

Harold is supposed to have been the accomplice of the man who attacked Secretary Seward. He was formerly a clerk in a drug store in Washington. He is unmarried, and about 22 years of age.

Later information states that Booth had his leg set by Dr. Mudd at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, the 16th. The Doctor furnished Booth a pair of crutches. When the Doctor was arrested, he and one of Booth's boots in his possession.

BOOTH DURING HIS CONFINEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Star, in a later edition, has the following of Booth: Booth and Harold reached Garrett's some days ago, both walking on crutches. A party of four or five accompanied them, who spoke of Booth as a wretched Marylander, on his way home, and that they wished to leave him there a short time, and would take him away by the 25th inst.

Booth found a somewhat and walked on crutches at the place, complaining of his ankle. He and Harold regularly took their meals at the house, and both kept up appearances well. One day at the dinner table the conversation turned on the assassination of the President, when Booth denounced the assassination in the most violent terms, saying that there was no punishment severe enough for the perpetrator.

At another time, some one inquired of Booth, what he would do with the \$200,000 that he had received, and he replied: "I would do as I please with it." He would be a good haul, but the amount would doubtless soon be increased to \$500,000.

The two Garretts, who live on the place, allege that they had no idea that these parties (Booth and Harold) were any other than what their friends represented them to be. They say that when the cavalry appeared in the neighborhood and they heard that they were looking for the assassins, that they went to them to find out what two men were doing there. In other words, they assert that they are entirely innocent, giving the assassins aid and comfort knowing to them to be such.

The idea, that Booth reached here on the 2nd of April last night, with Harold, is above referred to, as the body of Booth.

Harold was immediately put in a safe place. He thus far, it is stated, has manifested no disposition to speak of the affair; but as he was known as very talkative, the young man may soon resume the use of his tongue.

Booth and Harold were dressed in Confederate gray uniforms. Harold wore a crutch, and was lame. Booth's mouthpiece had been cut off, and he was unable to speak. The lips of the corpse are tightly compressed, and the blood has settled in the lower part of the face and neck. Otherwise the face is pale, and wears a wild, haggard look, indicating exposure to the elements and a long and arduous journey.

His hair is disheveled and dry, and his hair has not been combed since he took his flight.

The head and breast are also exposed to view. The lower portion of the body, including the hands and feet, being covered with a large black cloth. The shirt and trousers are torn and stained. The left side, at the back of the neck; a point, curiously enough, not far distant from that in which his victim, our lamented President, was shot. No wound, yet been given as to what disposition will be made of the body.

Large numbers of persons have been seeking admission to the Navy Yard, today, to get a sight of the body, and to hear the particulars, but none excepting the workmen, the officers of the yard, and those holding orders from the department are allowed to enter. A *Spectator* writes, which Booth had with him, in the barn at the time he was shot by Seward's party, was a large knife with 9 o'clock, supposed to be the one with which Booth cut Major Rathbun in the theatre box, on the night of the murder of President Lincoln, and which was found on O. B. Holt's body, have been brought to the city. The knife and knife are now in the possession of Colonel Baker at his office. The bills of exchange which were, for a considerable amount, found on Booth's person, were drawn on banks in Canada, in October last.

Johnston's Army Surrendered!

Sherman All Right!

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Herald's New York correspondence of the 27th says: The lamentations of Sherman's army, which were heard in the vicinity of Lincoln were suddenly changed to rejoicing at the appearance of Gen. Grant. The terms granted Johnston embrace in the surrender four armies of the military division of the West, but excluding the Sixth of Dick Taylor, viz., the army of the Chattahoochee river. Among the Generals surrendered is Beauregard. The principal among the Lieut. Generals is Hardee. Bragg, lately relieved of his command was not surrendered. Wade Hampton refused to be surrendered, and is reported to have been shot by Johnston in an altercation, but a more trustworthy report is that he fled in company with Davis. The numbers actually surrendered are 27,000, although the Government figures are 30,000. All the militia from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and the Gulf States are included. Gen. Grant returned to Washington on Saturday.

DEMAND MADE ON CANADA FOR ASSASSINATION FLOTTERS.

The Herald's Washington special says

our Consul-General in Canada has given notice to the authorities that all criminals connected with the assassination of President Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Herald's New York correspondent says it is not generally believed that Johnston or any of the leading rebels expected that the Government would accede to their proposition to negotiate a modified truce. On the contrary, the prominent civilians who accompanied the army, or were in its immediate vicinity at the first conference, suddenly disappeared.

Another is, that on learning that our Government had refused to entertain such overtures, Johnston needed a further time for reflection or conference with the military authorities. At six o'clock on the morning of the 27th, General Sherman notified Johnston that his terms were not accepted, and that the truce would end in the day. Johnston demanded the surrender of his army on the same terms accorded to Lee. Johnston replied on the 27th, asking an interview for modifying the previous agreement and surrendering his army. Sherman declined to discuss the matter on the basis of the old agreement, but named the time and place where he would meet him. Johnston accepted.

They accordingly met near Durham Station, about twenty miles from Raleigh, on the 28th. Sherman arrived on time, but owing to an accident to the train by which Johnston was coming from Greensboro, his arrival was delayed several hours. He finally made his appearance, looking much more fatigued than past two weeks' anxiety and it was, but was outspoken and frank in arranging the agreement for his capitulation. A few minutes' conversation settled the preliminaries and the terms. These were soon reduced to writing and signed, and are the same as those extended to Lee, although probably not expressed in precisely the same language. The negotiations were conducted in General Sherman's name, and Johnston had no personal say in the matter. The presence at Raleigh of the final terms of capitulation were signed. When Grant quietly put his approval on the back of them. During the interview between Generals Sherman and Johnston, the latter declared that the war was over, and that to continue it a moment longer would not only be wrong, but criminal; and when the Southern people learned that his army and Lee's had surrendered, they would be none the less, he stated openly the substance of the contest. He should fight no longer, if he could not obtain reasonable and satisfactory terms he would disband and send them home.

His army were nearly 60 miles apart at the time of the capitulation. He signed, General Sherman had in mind part of his army far beyond Raleigh before the truce was agreed upon.

After the signing of the famous memorandum, this was drawn back to the latter camp, and Johnston's army was ordered to march in a line of country about twenty-five miles beyond Raleigh. Johnston's troops were well back toward Greensboro. The railroad between the two armies was in running order all the time, and the opposing armies were brought to a point nearly equally distant, where the interview was held. The telegraph was also in working order though Johnston's army to Selma, Macon, Montgomery and other Southern cities. Sherman's first object was to get accurate information of the position of the Southern army. The terms of Sherman's original memorandum, are reported to have had the approval of his army commanders.

General Sherman's memorandum, as reported to have been all in their power to prevent the consideration of these proposals. At the time the armistice was agreed to, Sherman had not received information of the general satisfaction which the terms of Lee's surrender afforded the North, and believed that a greater spirit of magnanimity prevailed than at any other period. He had a copy of the Richmond Whig, in which was a statement of Gen. Witzel convening the Legislature of Virginia. Everything conspired to make him extremely lenient.

JEFF DAVIS.

The same correspondent says from certain indications it is probable that Jeff Davis will continue his flight southward and endeavor to reach Cuba in some small vessel or fishing boat from a point on the Florida coast. Rumor places a rumor to his last account in Havana. The story that he has a large amount of treasury which is considered doubtful.

General Grant is reported to have said that when he informed General Sherman of the disapproval of the terms he had forwarded to Washington, the latter frankly admitted that he had made a mistake at not having put in writing that slavery was dead; but that was the understanding between them. As to permitting the rebel legislatures to assemble, he had agreed to that, because he had just learned that the Virginia legislature was permitted to assemble by authority of the President, and in the absence of official instructions he interpreted the President's desire to be that rebel civil governments should be retained for the preservation of order, and to avoid maintaining a military force in these States, as well as to do away with the irritation likely to grow out of military government.

As to the amnesty, it was only to cover officers and soldiers. When his attention was called to the wording, he replied with much spirit: "That does not express the understanding between us."

The Herald's Washington special says General Grant has returned in most excellent spirits. He expresses much gratification at the prompt execution of the orders of the Government in reference to the agreement between General Sherman and Joe Johnston. General Sherman met the Lieutenant General twenty miles from the front. He received the order of disapproval with the most commendable good grace. There was no hesitation, no murmuring, nor any expression of dissatisfaction at the disapproval of the terms entered into between him and the rebel General, but without any delay or argument in defense of the course pursued, General Sherman and his Generals with true soldierly spirit, set to work with alacrity to carry out the views of the Government communicated by General Grant. Within five minutes a dispatch was sent to Johnston termin-

ating the armistice. Upon receipt of the notification by the rebel pickets, orders were given for our troops in the rear to move up to the front. In a few hours General Frank Blair, with his corps, was in motion.

Gen Sherman had informed Johnston that the Government would not sanction the terms proposed, and that he should immediately resume hostilities. Upon receipt of this notice Johnston sent back a flag of truce, asking an interview with Sherman, to arrange other terms of surrender, which was promptly made upon the basis of the terms given to General Lee.

The World's special says Johnston has pledged himself to exercise his authority and vigilance to prevent guerrillas, bushwhacking, or any kind of illegal warfare.

Shocking Steamboat Disaster.

Explosion of the Steamer Sultana.

Over a Thousand Lives Lost.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, April 26.

The following is the Memphis Bulletin account of the disaster: The steamer Sultana, Captain Mason, arrived from New Orleans, last night the 25th, with about 2,000 people on board, 1,954 of whom were Federal prisoners from Vicksburg. The balance being refugees and fugitives from various points on the river, proceeding towards St. Louis. She left the coast pilot about 1 o'clock this morning, and had made some eight or ten miles, when an explosion of one of her boilers occurred. The boat, with its mass of living freight, took fire in the vicinity of the engine, and in a short time she was burned to the water, and now lies on a sand bar near Fogleman's Landing, not visible from the shore, her charred remains and jagged steel standing erect.

The scene following the explosion was terrible and heart-rending in the extreme. Hundreds of people were blown into the air, and descending into the water, some dead, some with broken limbs, some scalded, were borne under by the rapidly less current of the great river, never to rise again. The survivors represent the scene as agonizing beyond precedent.

Some clung to frail pieces of the wreck, and others to the sides of the boiler, and sustained themselves for a few moments, but finally became exhausted and sunk. Only the best of swimmers, aided by fragments of the wreck, were enabled to reach the shore, and there take refuge, being rescued by boats sent from the landing place to their assistance.

There was about fifteen women and children aboard, and as near as can be ascertained, not more than two or three had been found at the hour when this account was written.

Some of the wrecked people were borne by the current as far down as the levee at this city, and was the first intimation of the officers of the boats in port received of the terrible disaster. A yawl was immediately sent out from the Marble City, and in a few minutes several persons were picked out of the water and brought ashore. Two were afterward found clinging to the wheel, and they were rescued by boats sent from the landing place to their assistance.

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was launched, bottom up from the hurricane deck, upon the heads of those below, and afforded a support for a few in that condition. The whole time before the boat was an entire sheet of flame, could not have exceeded twenty minutes. I was not more than one-third of the distance to shore when I observed the fact. The prisoners represented almost every State in Union, even Texas, and the calamity will be as widely felt as a battle of no inconsiderable proportions.

MARRIED.

CRILEY-SLAYMAKER.—On May 1st, by Rev. M. J. FILLER, Rev. Wm. M. Criley and Mrs. Emma O. Slaymaker, No. 1010.

GIBSON-CORSET.—On the 25th of April, 1865, by the Rev. J. B. Beyer, Mr. Benjamin M. Gibson and Mrs. A. Corset, all of Eden Township, Seneca Co., O.

OSBORNE-HEDGES.—On Tuesday, May 24th, the residence of Mr. Hester, by the Rev. Mr. Young, JOHN L. OSBORNE to Miss CLARA HEDGES, all of this city. No cards.

Thus another one of our young gentlemen has displayed the frailty of all human "ganders." There seems to be a regular stampede to the state of matrimonial bliss. We heard a lady say "Let them come!" and our friend JOHN went and done it! May the happy couple have a long life of prosperity and happiness, and no clouds to dim the lustre of their shining career.

THE T. T. FIN MARKET.

CONTRACTED WEEKLY BY S. B. SEARLES.

Tiffin, May 3, 1865

WHEAT—Firm at \$1.10

CORN—Firm at 50c for shelled from teams.

OATS—Firm at 45c from teams.

WOOL—Selling at 20c.

SEED—Clover \$12.00. Timothy \$3.30.

FLAX SEED—\$1.50 per bushel.

RYE—\$1.70 per bushel.